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मानक

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“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 3025-63 (2007): Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Wastewater, Part 63: Oxygen Absorbed in 4 h [CHD 32: Environmental Protection and Waste Management]



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Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

जल और अपशिष्ट जल के नमूने लेने तथा
परीक्षण (भौतिक एवं रसायन) की पद्धतियाँ

भाग 63 आक्सीजन चार घंटों में अवशोषित

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

METHODS OF SAMPLING AND TEST
(PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL) FOR WATER AND
WASTEWATER

PART 63 OXYGEN ABSORBED IN 4 h

(First Revision)

ICS 13.060.50

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 63) (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Environment Protection and Waste Management Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

'Oxygen absorbed in 4 h' is useful for quick assessment of pollution potential of wastewater. This requirement is useful particularly when it is not feasible to conduct Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) test due to interference by toxic substances.

The Committee responsible for the formulation of IS 3025 : 1964 'Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) for water used in industry' had decided to revise the standard and publish it as separate parts. This standard is one of the different parts under the IS 3025 series of standards and supersede **51** of IS 3025.

There is no ISO Standard on the subject. This standard has been formulated based on the indigenous practices prevalent in the field in India.

The composition of the Committee responsible for formulation of this standard is given at Annex A.

In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

Indian Standard

METHODS OF SAMPLING AND TEST (PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL) FOR WATER AND WASTEWATER

PART 63 OXYGEN ABSORBED IN 4 h

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 63) prescribes method of test for determination of oxygen absorbed in 4 h in water and wastewater.

2 REFERENCES

The standards listed below contain provisions which through reference in this text constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
3025 (Part 1) : 1987	Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) for water and wastewater : Part 1 Sampling (<i>first revision</i>)
7022 (Part 1) : 1973	Glossary of terms relating to water, sewage and industrial effluents : Part 1
7022 (Part 2) : 1979	Glossary of terms relating to water, sewage and industrial effluents : Part 2

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, definitions given in IS 7022 (Part 1) and IS 7022 (Part 2) shall apply.

4 SAMPLING AND PRESERVATION

Sampling and sample preservation shall be done as prescribed in IS 3025 (Part 1).

5 PRINCIPLE

Oxygen absorbed in 4 h is determined by estimating amount of standard potassium permanganate solution consumed by the sample kept under specific conditions in 4 h.

This test is useful for quick assessment of pollution

level of wastewater, particularly when it is not feasible to conduct BOD test due to interference of toxic substances. It is useful for laboratories with limited facilities.

6 RANGE AND APPLICABILITY

The range of the method depends upon the nature of sample as well as the requirement of potassium permanganate standard solution. The minimum detection limit of this method is 0.4 mg/l.

7 INTERFERENCE

Excessive amount of residual chlorine interfere with the test. Inorganic substances such as nitrite, sulphide and ferrous iron react with potassium permanganate and get oxidized.

8 APPARATUS

8.1 Incubator or Water-Bath — Suitable to maintain at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

8.2 Air Oven — Suitable for use at $105 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

9 REAGENTS

9.1 Stock Potassium Permanganate Solution — Dissolve 3.951 g of potassium permanganate (dried at 105°C) in distilled water and make up to 1 000 ml. This solution shall be kept in the dark and its strength shall be checked periodically.

9.2 Standard Potassium Permanganate Solution — N/80 — This solution shall be prepared immediately before use by suitable dilution of stock potassium permanganate solution. One millilitre of this solution is equivalent to 0.1 mg of oxygen.

9.3 Dilute Sulphuric Acid — Add slowly 50 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid to 130 ml of distilled water, cool and make up to 200 ml with distilled water. Add standard permanganate solution until a very faint pink colour persists after 4 h.

9.4 Potassium Iodide Crystals

9.5 Stock Sodium Thiosulphate Solution — Dissolve

31.2 g of sodium thiosulphate and 6 g of sodium bicarbonate in water and make up to 1 000 ml.

9.6 Standard Sodium Thiosulphate Solution — N/80 — This shall be prepared by suitable dilution of stock sodium thiosulphate solution. Before using the solution the strength shall be checked by titration with standard potassium permanganate solution.

9.7 Starch Indicator Solution

10 PROCEDURE

Place 250 ml of the well-mixed sample into a clean, glass-stoppered bottle of 400 ml capacity. Add 10 ml dilute sulphuric acid, followed by an accurately measured volume (*see Note*) of standard potassium permanganate solution. Mix the contents by gentle rotations and place in a water-bath or incubator at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 h. If the sample contains much suspended matter, it shall be mixed by gentle rotation several times during the period of incubation. At the end of 4 h,

cool to about 15°C , add a few crystals of potassium iodide and titrate in the bottle with standard sodium thiosulphate solution, using a few drop of starch indicator solution. A blank for oxygen absorbed in 3 min shall be carried out. Express the result to the nearest 0.05 mg/l.

NOTE — The measured volume of standard potassium permanganate solution taken shall be not less than 10 ml, but shall be such that at the end of 4 h, the amount remaining unchanged is between 5 and 15 ml. If it is found that the volume required was anticipated incorrectly, the determination shall be repeated.

11 CALCULATION

Oxygen absorbed in 4 h, $\text{mg/l} = 0.4V$

where

V = volume of standard potassium permanganate solution consumed in reaction with the sample, in ml.

ANNEX A

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Environment Protection and Waste Management Sectional Committee, CHD 32

Organization	Representative(s)
In personal capacity (40/14, Chitranjan Park, New Delhi 110019)	PROF DILIP BISWAS (Chairman)
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai	DR (SHRIMATI) G. G. PANDIT
	DR I. V. SARADHI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Haridwar	DR N. G. SHRIVASTAVA
Cement Manufacturers' Association, New Delhi	DR K. C. NARANG
Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad	DR L. C. RAM
Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai	DR S. RAJAMANI
Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi	DR S. D. MAKHIJANI
	DR C. S. SHARMA (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	DR S. K. TYAGI (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	SHRIMATI ANURADHA SHUKLA
Confederation of Indian Industries, New Delhi	SHRI A. K. GHOSE
	SHRI R. P. SHARMA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Crop Care Federation of India, New Delhi	SHRI P. N. PARMESHWARAN
Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	DR MUKESH KHARE
	DR ATUL MITTAL (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	DR ARVIND NEMA (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi	DR RAKESH MEHROTRA
	SHRI V. K. MINOCHA (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	DR (SHRIMATI) A. MANDAL (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Delhi Jal Board, Delhi	CHIEF ENGINEER (SEWER)
Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute, Mumbai	SHRI S. S. GAUTAM
	SHRI BRIJ MOHAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	DR (SHRIMATI) MADHURI SHARMA
Engineers India Limited, New Delhi	SHRI B. B. LAL
	SHRI SUSHEEL SADH (<i>Alternate</i>)

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
Envirotech Instruments Private Limited, New Delhi	SHRI RAKESH AGARWAL DR RAJENDRA PRASAD (<i>Alternate</i>) Ms ANTARA ROY
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), New Delhi	
Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Ahmedabad	SHRI D. C. DAVE SHRI B. B. DAVE SHRI ADITYA JHAVAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Hindustan Lever Limited, Mumbai	SHRI S. P. CHAKRABORTY SHRI T. K. BANDYOPADHAYAY (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Centre for Plastics in the Environment, Mumbai	SHRI PRAKASH WAGALE SHRI A. A. PANJWANI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Mumbai	DR R. C. MAHESHWARI SHRI H. N. SAYAD DR M. P. SINGH SHRI ANUPAM DESAI SHRI MIHIR BANERJI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi	DR S. K. BHARGAVA SHRI J. C. KAPOOR
Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi	REPRESENTATIVE
Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Faridabad	SHRI VINOD KUMAR JAIN SHRI RAVI DASS SHRI SURENDER PAL (<i>Alternate</i>)
IPCL, Vadodara	DEPUTY CITY ENGINEER CIVIL (ENVT) DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (EMISSION INVENTORY GROUP) (<i>Alternate</i>)
Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow	DR V. KRISHNA MURTHY DR A. K. MUKHERJEE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Ministry of Defence (R & D), DRDO, New Delhi	DR V. I. PANDIT DR TAPAN NANDY (<i>Alternate</i>)
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Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Mumbai	SHRI S. RAVI SHRI V. M. SHASTRI SHRI K. B. LAL (<i>Alternate</i>)
National Institute of Occupational Health (ICMR), Ahmedabad	COL (RETD) R. K. JOHRI DR SUNIL PANDEY (<i>Alternate</i>)
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NCCM, New Delhi	SHRI K. K. JOADDER DR SANTOSH VIDHYA DHARAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Reliance Industries Limited, Mumbai	DR U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist 'F' & Head (CHD) [Representing Director General (<i>Ex-officio Member</i>)]
Shriram Institute of Industrial Research, New Delhi	
SGS India Limited, Chennai	
Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi	
The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi	
Thapar Centre for Industrial Research and Development, Patiala	
The Fertilizer Association of India, New Delhi	
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SHRI N. K. PAL
Scientist 'E' (CHD), BIS

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